

8-103: EXISTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

8-103.1: Continuation Of Nonconforming Use:

The legal use and occupancy of any nonconforming building or structure existing on the date of adoption of this Code or for which it has been heretofore approved, may be continued without change, except as may be specifically covered in this Code, or as may be deemed necessary by the Building Official for the general health, safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

8-103.2: Change In Use:

It shall be unlawful to make any change in the use, occupants or occupancy of any structure or portion thereof which would subject it to any special provisions of this Code without approval of the Building Official, and the Building Official's certification that such structure meets the intent of the provisions of law governing building construction for the proposed new use and occupancy, and that such change does not result in any greater hazard to public safety or welfare.

8-103.3: Alterations Or Repairs:

Existing buildings or structures altered or repaired, either by voluntary or by involuntary act that meets any of the criteria below, as determined by the Building Official, shall upgrade all life-safety systems and features to the current requirements of this Code. Alterations and/or repairs shall not cause an existing building or structure to become unsafe or adversely affect the performance of the building or structure.

1. Commercial:

- a. Alterations and/or repairs affecting twenty five percent (25%) or more of the value of the existing structure.
- b. A project that increases or decreases the number of tenant spaces in a building.
- c. Any change in use group.
- d. A change in the operations of a use group that poses a greater risk to life-safety.

2. One and Two-family Dwellings:

Where fifty percent (50%) or more of the existing floor area is being remodeled, altered or demolished or where the square footage of the existing structure is increased by fifty percent (50%) or more, the entire structure shall be constructed as new construction and shall meet all the requirements for such as set forth in this Code. Where fifty percent (50%) or more of the existing roofing or siding on the exterior is damaged the entire exterior shall be constructed as new construction.

8-127.4: General Definitions:

ACCESSORY BUILDING OR STRUCTURE: A building or structure which:

1. Is subordinate in floor area and use to the principal building or structure; and
2. Contributes to the comfort, convenience or necessity of occupants in the principal building or structure; and
3. Is located on the same zoning lot, parcel or land as the principal building or structure; and
4. An accessory building, structure or use may be either detached or attached from/to the principal building or structure.

ACCESSORY BUILDING, ATTACHED: An accessory building which is connected to a principal building by a party wall or a linkage building and which is constructed pursuant to all applicable building, zoning and drainage regulations for a principal building.

ACCESSORY BUILDING, DETACHED: An accessory building, which is surrounded by open space on the same lot as a principal building and which is not connected to the principal building. For purposes of this Code, an accessory building which is connected to a principal building by a breezeway or other open-air passageway structure shall be considered detached.

ADDITION: An extension or increase in floor area or height of a building or structure.

ALTERATION: As applied to a building or structure means a change or rearrangement in the structural parts or in the means of egress; or an enlargement, whether by extending on a side or by increasing in height; or the moving from one location or position to another.

APPROVED: Approved by the Building Official or other authority having jurisdiction.

APPROVED AGENCY: Is an established and recognized agency regularly engaged in conducting tests or furnishing inspection services, when such agency has been approved by the Building Official.

AREA (Floor Surface Measurement): The horizontal projected floor area inside of exterior enclosure walls or between exterior walls and fire walls.

AREAWAY (Form Of Construction): An uncovered subsurface space adjacent to a building.

ATTIC: The space between the ceiling beams and the roof rafters.

ATTIC, HABITABLE: A habitable attic is an attic which has a means of access and egress and in which the ceiling area has a height of seven and one-third feet (7 1/3') above the attic floor and is not more than one-third (1/3) the area of the floor next below.

BASEMENT: That portion of a building having one half (1/2) or more of its' height below the average grade of the adjoining ground.

BERM: An earthen mound designed to provide screening of undesirable views, noise reduction, etc.

BREEZEWAY: A roofed over open-air passageway connecting a building, structure or use to another building, structure or use.

BUILDING: A structure enclosed within exterior walls or fire walls, built, erected and framed of component structural parts, designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure and support of individuals, animals or property of any kind. This definition shall also include signs, fences, retaining walls, swimming pools and other recreational facilities.

BUILDING, DETACHED: A building surrounded by open space on the same lot as a principal building.

BUILDING, PRINCIPAL: A non-accessory building in which the primary use is conducted on the lot.

CHANGE OF USE: An alteration by change of use in a building heretofore existing to a new use group which imposes other special provisions of law governing building construction, equipment or means of egress.

COVER CROP: Plant species included in a seed mix that become established quickly and prevent soil erosion and weed infestation until more permanent plants can become established. The plants may be annuals or short lived perennials.

DEAD LOAD: Means the weight of all permanent construction including walls, floors, roofs, partitions, stairways and of fixed service equipment.

DWELLING UNIT: A dwelling unit includes a group of rooms arranged, designed, used or intended for the exclusive use as living quarters for one family and which includes a complete kitchen and bath facilities permanently installed. A garage for the sole use of the occupants of the dwelling unit shall be considered part of the dwelling unit when properly separated with fire resistive construction as required elsewhere in this Code.

DWELLING UNIT, MULTIPLE-FAMILY: A dwelling unit which has another dwelling unit or any other occupancy located above or below it in whole or in part and not properly separated by fire resistive walls shall be classified as a multiple-family building or as multiple-family dwelling occupancy in a mixed use building. A multiple-family building shall also include a building which has a common entrance which opens onto a common hall or passageway by which the occupant may gain access to their individual units.

DWELLING UNIT, SINGLE-FAMILY: A dwelling unit detached from any other building or, where attached, separated by a structurally independent two (2) hour minimum fire resistance rated wall without openings or penetrations.

ELEVATION CERTIFICATES: A form published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or its equivalent, that is used to certify the base flood elevation and the lowest elevation of usable space to which a building has been constructed.

EXCAVATION/FILLING: Except as hereinafter provided, excavation and/or filling shall mean any changing of the grade or sub-grade of a tract of land by cutting, scraping, grading, trenching, digging, filling in or otherwise reshaping the natural contour of the ground. The following shall not be construed as excavation/filling:

A. Any cutting, grading, trenching, digging or backfilling of any foundation of a building or structure for approved construction.

B. Top dressing in an area of existing homes, where the top dressing does not change the drainage patterns. Does not disturb an area greater than five percent (5%) of the lot area or two thousand (2,000) square feet, whichever is smaller and does not exceed five (5) cubic yards of fill.

C. Repairs to existing septic sites under the supervision of the DuPage County Health Department, in which the area of ground disturbed is less than five thousand (5,000) square feet, shall not require the issuance of a Stormwater Management permit.

Cutting, grading, trenching, digging or backfilling of any septic site as part of new construction shall be reviewed for drainage as part of the building permit application, but shall not require a drainage review by the Building & Zoning Department where the area of ground disturbed is two thousand (2,000) square feet or less.

EXISTING BUILDING OR STRUCTURE: A building or structure lawfully constructed, built, or erected for which a Certificate of Use and Occupancy has been issued. A preexisting building or structure shall be deemed an "existing building or structure".

EXITWAY: That portion of a means of egress which is separated from the area of the building from which escape is to be made, by walls, floors, doors, or their means which provide the protected path necessary for the occupants to proceed with reasonable safety to the exitway discharge or exterior of the building.

FIRE RESISTANCE RATING: The time in hours or fractions thereof that materials or their assemblies will resist fire exposure as determined by fire tests conducted in compliance with recognized standards.

GROSS FLOOR AREA: The complete floor area within the inside perimeter of the exterior walls.

HABITABLE SPACE: Space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces and similar areas are not considered habitable space.

HARDSHIP: That situation or circumstance that causes or entails suffering or privation.

LANDSCAPE SCREEN: A visual and physical buffer consisting of plant materials, berms, fences and/or walls, or any combination thereof which obscure a higher intensity zoning district or use from a lower intensity zoning district or use.

LANDSCAPE YARD: An area of ground contained within a required yard of a zoning lot including paved areas required for pedestrian or vehicular access, which is required to be landscaped for the purposes of screening and buffering a development site from a less intensive zoning district or use.

LINKAGE: Any portion of an attached accessory building which connects an attached accessory building to a principal building and meets the following requirements:

- A. Is constructed pursuant to all applicable building, zoning and drainage regulations for a principal building; and
- B. Is less than ten feet (10') in length; and
- C. Is less than twenty feet (20') in width.

NATIVE PLANTS: Plants that are inherent and original to an area or ecological region. Plants which have not been introduced from another region or continent. Naturalized species from area outside the region are not considered native.

NONCONFORMING BUILDING OR STRUCTURE: Any lawfully established building or structure on the effective date of this Code or any amendment thereto which does not conform to the applicable provisions established by this Code or the amendments thereto.

OCCUPANCY AND/OR USE: Occupying and/or using a building or structure including decorating, furnishing, inhabiting, using for storage or otherwise utilizing in the manner intended for such building or structure, excluding any occupancy or use incidental to construction or the installation of permanent fixtures and equipment or storage thereof.

OCCUPANT: Any person who inhabits, resides in, works in, or uses a particular building or structure shall be deemed an occupant of said building or structure, excluding those persons who enter into a building or structure incidental to the construction thereof.

ORDINARY, REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE: Routine or basic repairs, maintenance, upkeep, replacement and servicing required due to the normal use of a building or structure and necessary to sustain a level of efficiency and/or appearance. Such work shall not include the cutting of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or bearing

support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the exit requirements, or the replacement of more than twenty five percent (25%) of a building or structure's roofing or siding; nor shall ordinary repairs and maintenance include the addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electrical wiring or mechanical or other work affecting public health, safety and welfare.

ORNAMENTAL TREE: A deciduous tree planted primarily for its ornamental value, or for screening. May be any size at maturity, but will tend to be smaller than a shade tree.

PARKING LOT ISLAND: An area of ground within the boundary of any parking lot that has curbing adjacent to all paved areas. Parking lot islands are used for traffic control and provide space for landscaping which helps screen and shade parking lots.

PARTY WALL: A wall on an interior lot line used or adapted for joint service between two (2) buildings.

PLANT AVERAGE FUNCTIONAL SIZE: The mature height and spread typical of a category of plants, such as low shrubs, evergreen tree, shade trees etc.

PLANT PRESERVATION CREDIT: Credit given for the preservation of existing vegetation meeting the functional requirements of this Code, in lieu of required new landscaping.

RADON GAS: A naturally occurring chemically inert, radio-active gas that is not detectable by human senses.

REPAIR: All repairs not herein defined as "Ordinary Repairs And Maintenance".

REPETITIVE LOSS: Flood related damages sustained by a structure on two (2) separate occasions during a ten (10) year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equaled or exceeded twenty five percent (25%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred, in accordance with the Building Code and the Countywide Stormwater and Flood Plain Ordinance (CSFPO).

REQUIRED: Shall be construed to be mandatory by provisions of this ordinance.

ROOF COVERING: The covering applied to the roof for weather resistance, fire resistance or appearance.

SEMI-CRAWL SPACE: The crawl space portion of a building where the depth below the above floor joists to inside finished grade is less than twenty four inches (24") and the difference between the inside finished grade and adjoining ground is twelve inches (12") or less.

SHADE TREE: A deciduous (or, rarely, an evergreen) tree planted primarily for its high crown of foliage or overhead canopy.

SHRUB, LOW: Any shrub that attains a mature height of less than five feet (5') when left unpruned.

SHRUB, TALL: Any shrub that attains a mature height of five feet (5') or more when left unpruned.

STORMWATER BASIN: A manmade pond or impoundment designed to detain, store and release stormwater.

1. A dry basin is designed to release stormwater.
2. A wetland basin is designed to retain less than three feet (3') of water or maintain saturated soils on the bottom, which are suitable for wetland plants.
3. A wet basin or pond is designed to maintain surface water areas of three (3) or more feet in depth. A basin can be designed to have both dry and wet features.

STORY: That part of a building comprised between a floor and the floor or roof next above.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage during the life of the building equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred regardless of actual repair work performed elevated pursuant to the Building Code and the CSFPO. The actual value of any labor, services and materials provided at cost or donated shall be included in this determination elevated pursuant to the Building Code and the CSFPO. This term includes repetitive loss buildings elevated pursuant to the Building Code and the CSFPO. (See definition of Repetitive Loss.)

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement of a structure taking place during the life of the building in which the cumulative percentage of improvements equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started pursuant to the Building Code and the CSFPO.

- "Substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. This term includes structures, which have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual work done pursuant to the Building Code and the CSFPO.
- Exemption: Projects for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions pursuant to the Building Code and the CSFPO.

TEMPORARY EASEMENT AGREEMENT: A document allowing DuPage County or its agent access to property for the purpose of completing the required landscaping in the event that the owner or petitioner does not install required plant material or does not replace dead plants as required by this Code.

TRANSITION YARD: A required yard on a zoning lot which usually acts as a buffer between two (2) land uses of different types or intensities and which shall provide a landscape yard in accordance with section 37-4.19, "Landscaping", of the DuPage County Zoning Ordinance. A transition yard shall be located on the zoning lot with the higher intensity use.

TURF GRASS: Grass as planted, by seeding or sodding, to establish a lawn that is usually maintained by mowing.

UNSAFE STRUCTURE: Any building or structure which constitutes a fire hazard, or is in danger of collapse, explosion, or otherwise threatens the public health, safety or welfare, or which has become deficient in adequate exit facilities, or which involves an illegal or improper use, occupancy or maintenance, or any vacant building or structure unguarded, unsecured or open and accessible to the public at door or window. Any excavation, fill or accumulation of debris shall be deemed a structure within the meaning of section 8-120.

8-128: DRAINAGE REGULATIONS:

8-128.1: General Requirements:

- A. Development on a lot or parcel of land including but not limited to new principal buildings or structures, additions thereto or new or existing accessory buildings or structures including for same buildings and structures or lot or parcel grading changes shall meet all requirements of the Building Code and the CSFPO.
- B. Sump pump, downspout and gutter discharges:
 - 1. Sump pump, downspout and gutter discharge lines shall be directed to a vegetated swale of sufficient length to allow dissipation before discharge exits site and a minimum of ten feet (10') from any property line, from any property line and shall not directly tie into a storm sewer except as allowed under Section 128.1.B.2.
 - 2. Sump pump, downspout and gutter discharge lines may be tied to storm sewers if sewer drains to a stormwater detention facility serving the subdivision.
 - 3. In all instances, sump pump, downspout and gutter discharge lines shall not be directed in a manner that negatively impacts drainage on a neighboring property.
- C. All required erosion control measures specified on grading plans approved and certified are to be installed and maintained in accordance with procedures and standards for urban soil erosion and sedimentation control in the Illinois Urban Manual as amended by the CSFPO.

- D. Stripped surface areas shall be protected from soil erosion within fifteen (15) days after final grade is reached. Stripped areas not at final grade that will remain undisturbed for more than fifteen (15) days after initial disturbance shall be protected from erosion. Temporary cover shall be maintained continuously until permanent cover is established.

8-128.2: Plan Requirements:

A. Minimum Plan Requirements:

1. Title block that includes the project name, sheet number, date of preparation, and, and latest revision date.
2. North arrow.
3. Graph or bar scale.
4. Legal description and tax parcel number (PPN or PIN).
5. Legend identifying all standard symbols used on the plan sheet.
6. Plan must be prepared by an Illinois Registered Professional Engineer. Include name, address, telephone number and seal of registered engineer.
7. Delineation of all existing and proposed easements for utilities, drainage, and conservation.
8. Bench mark tied to the County (NGVD) datum. For sites located in flood hazard areas, tie benchmark to the FIRM datum.
9. Existing and proposed contour lines at one foot (1') interval tied to bench mark.
10. Drainage arrows along lot lines and wherever else appropriate.
11. The topographic survey shall extend one hundred feet (100') beyond all property lines.
12. Finished grades at least 0.5 feet below top of foundation.
13. Side and rear lot line swales at a minimum 1% slope. Drainage swales require a one percent (1%) minimum slope along property lines. These swales shall be contained on the lot being developed, or where applicable, a defined mutual (shared) swale may be used (with the lowest point of the swale being contained on the lot being developed).
 - a. Four (4) cross-section drawings will need to be provided along with both main property lines that reference the following: All existing and proposed foundations, spot elevations at the top and bottom of the swales (lowest point being contained on the property being developed) and spot elevations at the property line and onto the

neighboring property. In addition, these cross-sections need to include the existing grade through the area.

b. Any grading being proposed on a neighboring property will require a letter both signed and notarized by the legal owner(s) of the property allowing grading changes. Depending on the amount of grading changes being proposed on that property, a separate grading permit may be required.

14. Maximum earth slopes – three (3) horizontal to one (1) vertical.

15. Proposed top of foundation elevation (and lowest opening elevation), including the top of foundation elevations (and the lowest opening) of existing structures within one hundred feet (100') of the project site.

16. The location and direction of all proposed sump pump and downspout discharge lines. Sump pump and downspout discharge lines shall be directed to a vegetated swale and shall not directly tie into a storm sewer. This requirement may be waived by the Building Official where the storm sewer discharges directly into an on-site stormwater facility. In all instances, sump pump and downspout discharge lines shall not be directed in a manner that negatively impacts drainage on a neighboring property. The outlet for every sump pump and downspout shall be located at least ten feet (10') from any property line.

17. Top and bottom elevations of the proposed retaining wall, along with a cross-section detail for the proposed design. Walls twenty four inches (24") or more in height require the certification of a registered Illinois Architect or Structural Engineer. Manufacturer's specification sheets are required for walls that are pre-engineered (e.g. pre-cast inter-locking wall system, etc). Depending on type of wall system, height, etc. the above certification may also be required, along with as-built drawings of the installation.

18. The locations and elevations (as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Map) of all Zone A floodplains within one hundred feet (100') of the proposed development.

19. The delineation line with wetland submittals for properties containing wetlands or properties within one hundred feet (100') of wetlands. Delineation of off- site properties will not be required. Wetland submittals must be prepared in accordance with the standards found in the CSFPO.

20. The location of all easements for the proposed development.

21. Driveway slope may not exceed eight percent (8%).

22. Location of soil stockpiles remaining on the site for more than three (3) days.

23. Sediment and erosion control plan designed using the procedures and standards for urban soil erosion and sedimentation control in the Illinois Urban Manual as amended by the CSFPO.

24. The location and elevation of all existing and proposed stormwater/drainage facilities within one hundred feet (100') of the property (e.g. swales, ditches, catch basins, inlets, storm sewers, field tiles, culverts).

25. Indicate pipe, slope, length, elevations and type of material for all proposed storm lines.

B. In addition development on a lot or parcel of land including but not limited to new principal buildings or structures and additions thereto or new accessory buildings or structures and additions thereto or lot or parcel grading changes shall meet shall comply with the following sediment and erosion control plan requirements:

1. Site development that requires stormwater detention facilities or has potential impacts to a special management area (includes but not limited to the following: floodplain, riparian areas, wetlands or developments within one hundred feet (100') of a wetland) will require additional information as found in the CSFPO.

2. The plan shall indicate sedimentation controls for all existing and proposed storm water structures.

3. The plan shall indicate erosion control measures designed to protect adjacent properties and public rights of way. Such measures to be installed before any earth movement and/or ground breaking.

4. The plan shall indicate erosion control measures designed to protect ditches, swales, and other sloped areas where storm water velocity can cause erosion.

5. The plan shall indicate sediment and erosion control provisions for soil stockpiles.

C. The sediment/erosion control plan will need to include the following:

1. Proper sediment protection (e.g. silt fencing) to be properly installed along the downslopes of the site. Other acceptable and practical methods may be used.

2. The location of the construction entrance.

3. The location of the topsoil stockpile, including the backfill stockpile location. This is to be located as to not create a negative impact on the neighboring properties. Provide a notation if no stockpile is to remain.

4. Proper storm inlet and street inlet protection. Geotextile filter fabric required to be installed under all inlets.

5. Culvert sedimentation protection.
6. Temporary and permanent stabilization method(s) (e.g. erosion control matting/blanket installed on steep slopes, sod, hydro-seed, seed/mulch combination) where the mulch has been cultivated into the soil.
7. Rip-rap should be used on the outlet side of flared end sections in order to dissipate flows.
8. Ditchchecks of rock or straw/haybales should be considered within swales of excessive drop.
9. Sediment basin/traps should be considered as a settlement area before a storm structure/facility.
10. The location of cement wash-off areas shall be placed away from special management areas (floodplains/floodways, riparian, wetlands and wetland buffers), stormwater facilities and other related conveyance systems.

D. Requirements for Final Grading Approval and Security Bond Release:

1. Four (4) copies of a record drawing showing the as-built topography to be submitted to the Building & Zoning Department. The site will be inspected within three (3) to five (5) working days after the drawing is received.
2. The record drawing must be prepared, signed and sealed by a registered Illinois Land Surveyor (Professional Engineer when required) and should be prepared to the same standards as the approved topographic/grading plan.
3. The record drawing grading shall match the approved grading plan.
4. Submitted record drawing as-built topographic shall reflect the actual finished grading. This is to include the location of all downspouts and sump pump discharge lines and reference the benchmark used in the approved grading plan.
5. Swales/berms shall be properly installed as per the approved grading plan.
6. All storm lines (driveway culverts, storm inlets and outlets, catch basins and flared-end sections) shall be free of debris and sediment.
7. All vegetation shall be established (e.g. sod, hydro-seed or seed with an acceptable matting blanket material). Should a final grading inspection be scheduled without vegetation being established, a re-inspection will be required for the vegetation prior to any approvals being issued.

E. Development on Properties Within the Floodplain and Floodway Requirements:

1. The director or his designee shall be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this section including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To make determinations on Floodplain and Floodway designation and check all new development sites to determine whether the sites are in a special flood hazard area (SFHA) per the standards and requirements of the CSFPO.
 - b. To make determinations as required by FEMA to determine if any structure has substantial damage and insure that any modification of those structures comply with the requirements of the Building Code and the CSFPO.
 - c. To make determinations relative to a substantial improvement and insure that those structures comply with the requirements of the Building Code and the CSFPO.
 - d. To make determinations relative to repetitive loss on a property and insure that the property complies with the requirements of the Building Code and the CSFPO.
2. Pursuant to the requirements of FEMA, any development in the floodplain must obtain an Elevation Certificate.
3. Where a development, structure or property has substantial damage, has or will have substantial improvement or is the subject of repetitive loss regulations, the director or his designee shall require that the development, structure or property comply with the requirements of the Building Code and CSFPO, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Elevate, relocate, demolish or floodproof. Floodproof only non-residential structures.
 - b. Obtain an Elevation Certificate.
4. The director or his designee shall be responsible to maintain for public inspection in the permit files any documentation including Elevation Certificates relative to all determinations made by the director or his designees relative to development in the floodplain and or floodway including substantial damage, substantial improvement and repetitive loss to said structures and property per the requirements of the Building Code and the CSFPO.

8-307: WOOD CONSTRUCTION:

A. Lumber:

1. Stress Grade Lumber: Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Code, "National Design Specifications for American Forest and Paper Association" (AFPA), shall be accepted as good engineering practice covering design and use of stress grade lumber, of manufactured lumber and of their fastenings.
2. All plywood used structurally shall bear the identification of an approved testing agency as to type and grade of plywood, and species of lumber.
3. Lumber Dimensions:
 - a. Wood structural members shall be of sufficient sizes to carry the dead and live loads without exceeding the allowable working stresses hereinafter specified.
 - b. Computations to determine the required sizes of lumber members shall be based on the actual size of the lumber. Where manufactured lumber is used, follow the design criteria of the manufacturer for load computations.
 - c. Where minimum sizes of lumber members are required by this Code, they shall be construed as meaning nominal sizes. For sawn lumber, the dressed sizes established in (AFPA) shall be accepted as the minimum net sizes conforming to such nominal sizes. For manufactured lumber, the net sizes established in the specification shall be accepted as the minimum sizes conforming to such nominal sizes.
 - d. The Building Official may require the sizes and the allowable unit stress, of the species and the grade of lumber, used for structural design purposes to be shown on the plans or given in a statement filed therewith.
 - e. All wood framing members in direct contact with concrete or used in damp or wet locations to be pressure treated rot resistant or rot resistant species.

4. Pre-engineered Floor And Roof Systems:

- a. Wood Floor Trusses: The use of open-web or perforated members are permitted provided required design specifications bear the seal of a registered Illinois Architect or Structural Engineer.
- b. Wood Roof Trusses: The use of open-web or perforated members are permitted provided required design specifications bear the seal of a registered Illinois Architect or Structural Engineer.

- B. Framing; General: Except as specifically provided for herein, compliance with AFPA shall be acceptable as good engineering practice.

1. Structural Framing Members:

- a. Splicing between bearing points not permitted.
- b. When structural strength is impaired by cutting, drilling, or by inherent defects, replace or reinforce members in manner acceptable to the Building Official.

2. Framing At Chimneys:

- a. Bearing of framing members on chimney masonry not acceptable. When pier support for girders or beams are required adjacent to chimneys, combustible framing must be at least two inches (2") away from chimney masonry.
- b. Framing members: Not closer than two inches (2") to chimney masonry.

3. Fire blocking:

- a. Fire block all furring, partitions (including soffits and drop ceilings) and outside stud walls at level of each floor or ceiling, and at juncture of roof rafters and wall.
- b. Fire block all balloon framing at intervals not to exceed eight feet (8') in height.
- c. Wood or masonry, tightly fitted, or other methods acceptable to the Building Official may be used.
- d. Where open-web, perforated members or wood, I-joists are used they shall be protected from fire with one-half (1/2) inch gypsum board on the underside of the joist, taped and sealed.
- e. Floor trusses shall be fire-stopped both sides of truss by one hour fire-resistant construction. Maximum spacing of fire stopping shall be six feet (6'0").
- f. Wherever further required by the Building Official.

ARTICLE IV-B. RESERVED

ARTICLE V. NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE 2008

8-500: ADOPTION BY REFERENCE:

A. There is hereby adopted by reference, as if fully set out herein, that certain code known as The National Electrical Code, 2008 edition, (NFPA 70-2008) as sponsored and published by the National Fire Protection Association, together with the following additions, insertions, deletions and amendments hereinafter set forth.

B. Amendments and deletions to the 2008 National Electrical Code:

1. The following articles, sections or subsections of the National Electrical Code 2008 have not been adopted:

- Article 320 Armored Cable: Type AC
- Article 322 Flat Cable Assemblies: Type FC
- Article 324 Flat Conductor Cable: Type FCC
- Article 326 Integrated Gas Spacer Cable: Type IGS
- Article 328 Medium Voltage Cable: Type MV
- Article 330 Metal-Clad Cable: Type MC
- Article 332 Mineral-Insulated, Metal-Sheathed Cable: Type MI
- Article 334 Nonmetallic-Sheathed Cable: Types NM, NMC & NMS
- Article 338 Service-Entrance Cable: Types SE & USE
- Article 354 Nonmetallic Underground Conduit with Conductors: Type NUCC
- Article 356 Liquid tight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit: Type LFNC
- Article 362 Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing: Type ENT
- Article 378 Nonmetallic Wireways
- Article 382 Nonmetallic Extensions
- Article 388 Surface Nonmetallic Raceways
- Article 394 Concealed Knob-and-Tube Wiring
- Article 396 Messenger Supported Wiring
- Article 398 Open Wiring On Insulators

2. Any reference in said code to the “authority having jurisdiction” shall mean the Building Official of the County of DuPage, Illinois.

3. The following chapters, articles, sections and subsections of the National Electrical Code 2008 to be amended as follows:

1. Chapter 2, “Wiring and Protection,” is amended as follows:

a. Subsection 210.8(A), “Dwelling Units,” of Section 210.8, “Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection for Personnel,” is amended as follows:

210.8(A)(9) All 125-volt, single-phase, 15-and 20-ampere receptacles installed in floors shall have ground-fault circuit interrupter protection.

210.8(B)(6) All 125-volt, single-phase, 15-and 20-ampere receptacles installed in floors shall have ground-fault circuit interrupter protection.

b. Subsection 210.21(B), “Receptacles,” of Section 210.21, “Outlet Devices,” is amended as follows:

210.21(B)(3) Where connected to a branch circuit supplying two or more receptacles or outlets, receptacle ratings shall conform to the values listed in Table 210.21(B)(3), or where 20 amperes and larger than 50 amperes, the receptacle rating shall not be less than the branch-circuit rating. Only 20-ampere receptacles shall be used on 20-ampere circuits.

c. Subsection 210.52 (G), "Basements and Garages," of Section 210.52, “Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets,” is amended as follows:

210.52(G)(3) A minimum of one ceiling receptacle outlet shall be installed at each overhead garage door in all attached garages and detached garages with electrical power.

d. Section 210.52, “Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets,” of Chapter 2, “Wiring and Protection,” is amended as follows:

210.52(I) Attics. In dwelling units required to have a radon control system, at least one receptacle outlet shall be installed in a location approved by the Building Official.

e. Subsection 210.70(1), "Habitable Rooms," of Section 210.70, “Lighting Outlets Required,” is amended as follows

Exception No. 3: Switches in bathrooms shall be at least five feet (5') from the inside edge of any bathtub or shower unless protected by ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel. All light and/or exhaust fixtures located above bathtubs or showers shall be protected by ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel and approved for this type of location.

f. Subsection 210.70(A)(2), “Additional Locations,” of Section 210.70, “Lighting Outlets Required,” is amended as follows:

210.70(2)(a) At least one wall switch-controlled lighting outlet shall be installed in hallways, stairways, attached garages and detached garages with electric power. Said wall switch shall not be located beyond five feet (5') from the point of entry to a room, including cellars or basements.

210.70(A)(4) Switching or controls for lighting fixtures shall not be used as a switching or control means for exhaust fans.

g. Subsection 210.70(B), "Guest Rooms or Guest Suites," of Section 210.70, “Lighting Outlets Required,” is amended as follows:

Exception No. 3: Switches in bathrooms shall be at least five feet (5') from the inside edge of any bathtub or shower unless protected by ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel. All light and/or exhaust fixtures located above bathtubs or showers shall be protected by ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel and approved for this type location.

210.70(B)(1) Switching or controls for lighting fixtures shall not be used as a switching or control means for exhaust fans.

h. Section 230.79, “Rating of Service Disconnecting Means,” of Chapter 2, “Wiring and Protection,” is amended as follows:

230.79(C) One Family Dwelling. For a one and two-family dwelling, the service disconnection means shall have a rating of not less than 200-amperes, three (3) wire and be located on the principle structure, unless otherwise approved by the Building Official.

i. Section 250.92, “Services,” of Chapter 2, “Wiring and Protection,” is amended as follows:

250.92(B)(5) All conduits larger than 1” (one inch) installed in concentric and eccentric knockouts shall have bonding-type locknuts with bonding jumpers.

2) Chapter 3, “Wiring Methods and Materials,” is amended as follows:

a. Subsection 310.1, “Scope,” of Section 310, “Conductors for General Wiring,” is amended to read as follows:

310.1 “Scope,” This article covers general requirements for conductors and their type designations, insulations, makings, mechanical strengths, ampacity ratings, and uses. These requirements do not apply to conductors that form an integral part of equipment, such as motors, motor controllers, and similar equipment, or to

conductors specifically provided for elsewhere in this Code. All conductors and wiring should be copper conductors. Conductors made of any other material, including aluminum, shall not be permitted and all other references to conductors, other than copper, shall be deemed as deleted from this Code.

b. Subsection 310.2(B), "Conductor Material," of Section 310, "Conductors for General Wiring," is amended to read as follows:

310.2(B), "Conductor Material," Conductors in this Code shall be of copper only.

c. Subsection 314.27(A), "Boxes at Luminaire (Lighting Fixture) Outlets," of Section 314.27, "Outlet Boxes," is amended as follows:

314.27(A) Boxes at Luminaire Outlets. Boxes used at luminaire or lampholder outlets in a ceiling shall be designed for the purpose and shall be required to support a luminaire weighing a minimum of 23kg (50 lb). Boxes used at luminaire or lampholder outlets in a wall shall be designed for the purpose and shall be marked to indicate the maximum weight of the luminaire that is permitted to be supported by the box in the wall, if other than 23kg (50 lb). At every outlet used exclusively for lighting, the box shall be designed or installed so that a luminaire may be attached. Any luminaire (lighting fixture) outlet box located such that a ceiling-suspended (paddle) fan may be installed shall meet all the requirements of subsections 314.27 (D) and 422.18.

Exception: A wall-mounted luminaire weighing not more than 3 kg (6 lb) shall be permitted to be supported on other boxes or plaster rings that are secure to other boxes, provided the luminaire or its supporting yoke is secured to the box with no fewer than two No. 6 or larger screws.

d. Subsection 314.28(A)(2), "Angle or U-Pulls or Splices," of Section 314.28, "Pull and Junction Boxes and Conduit Bodies," is amended as follows:

Where splices or where angle or U pulls are made, the distance between each raceway entry inside the box and the opposite wall of the box shall not be less than six times the metric designator (trade size) of the largest raceway in a row. This distance shall be increased for additional entries by the amount of the sum of the diameters of all other raceway entries in the same row on the same wall of the box. Each row shall be calculated individually, and the single row that provides the maximum distance shall be used. Pulling L or conduit body (a.k.a. Mogul LB) required on all cables of #4 AWG or larger.

Exception: Where a raceway or cable entry is in the wall of a box or conduit body opposite a removable cover, the distance from that wall to the cover shall be permitted to comply with the distance required for one wire per terminal in Table 312.6(A).

e. Section 352.10, “Uses Permitted,” of Chapter 3, “Wiring Methods and Materials,” is amended as follows:

352.10(I) Exterior Underground Installations.

352.10(J) For Residential Low-Voltage Systems.

f. Section 358.12, “Uses Not Permitted,” of Chapter 3, “Wiring Methods and Materials,” is amended as follows:

(7) Not allowed in contact with earth, within or under floor slabs.

3) Chapter 4, “Equipment for General Use,” is amended as follows:

a. Subsection 410.10(D) “Bathtub and Shower Areas,” of Section 410.10 “Luminaires in Specific Locations,” is amended as follows:

410.10(D) Bathtub and shower areas. No parts of cord-connecting luminaires, chain, cable, or cord-suspended luminaries, lighting tack, pendants or ceiling-suspended (paddle) fans shall be located within a zone measured 3’ (three feet) horizontally and twelve feet (12’) vertically from the top of the bathtub rim or shower stall threshold. This zone is all encompassing and includes the space directly over the tub or shower stall. Luminaires located within the actual outside dimension of the bathtub or shower to a height of twelve feet (12’) vertically from the top of the bathtub rim or shower threshold shall be marked for damp locations, or marked for wet locations where subject to shower spray.

4) Chapter 7, “Special Conditions,” is amended as follows:

a. Section 720.11, “Mechanical Execution of Work,” of Chapter 7, “Special Conditions,” is amended as follows:

720.11 Mechanical Execution of Work. Circuits operating at less than 50 volts shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables shall be supported by the building structure in such a manner that the cable will not be damaged by normal building use.

1. Concealed low voltage-type wiring systems shall be installed in an approved metallic raceway system.
2. Rigid non-metallic raceway systems shall be allowed for residential use only.
3. Commercial concealed low voltage-type wiring systems to be installed in metallic raceways.

ARTICLE VI. INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE 2009

8-600: ADOPTION BY REFERENCE:

There is hereby adopted by reference, as in fully set out herein, that certain code known as The International Building Code 2009 edition, as sponsored and published by the International Code Council, Inc., together with the following additions, insertions, deletions and amendments: hereinafter set forth.

1. Deletions and amendments to the International Building Code 2009:

a. The following chapters and sections of the International Building Code 2009 have not been adopted:

- 1) Chapter 1, Administration
- 2) Chapter 29, Plumbing Systems
- 3) Chapter 32, Encroachments To The Public Right-Of-Way

b. The International Building Code 2009 is amended as follows:

2. Chapter 2, "Definitions," is amended as follows:

a. Subsection 201.5, "Conflicting Definitions," of Section 201, "General," is added to read as follows:

201.5 Conflicting Definitions. In the event any definition(s) listed in Section 201 conflict with any definition(s) in any other DuPage County Code or Ordinance, such definition(s) shall have the meanings ascribed to them in those Codes or Ordinances.

3. Chapter 4, "Special Detailed Requirements Based On Use And Occupancy," is amended as follows:

a. Section 424, "Principal Arterial Office Use," of Chapter 4, "Special Detailed Requirements Based On Use And Occupancy," is added to read as follows:

SECTION 424 PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL OFFICE USE

424.1 General. The provisions of this section govern existing homes being converted specifically into an office use which meet all requirements, provisions and definitions set forth in the DuPage County Zoning Ordinance as a principal arterial office (PAO). The following criteria and exceptions to the DuPage County Building Code must be met, in

conjunction with any Zoning Ordinance requirements, in order to qualify for this specific use:

1. Required automatic fire suppression system coverage in attic spaces may be waived if all attic use, including storage, is prohibited and proper heat detection coverage is provided in attic spaces.
2. Where required, additional remote exiting from the basement areas may be waived where the basement use is limited to storage only.
3. A maximum gross floor area of 2500 square feet, including a basement, is allowable without any further on-site firefighting water or automatic fire suppression system requirements.
4. The maximum number of employees working at any one time shall be five (5) before separate toilet facilities for men and women are required.
5. Provide an accessible exterior route and entrance.
6. Provide a minimum of one (1) accessible toilet room.

4. Chapter 5, "General Building Height And Areas," is amended as follows:

a. Subsection 502.1, "Definitions," of Section 502, "Definitions," is amended by adding the following:

BASEMENT. That portion of a building having one half (1/2) or more of it's height below the average grade of the adjoining ground.

STORY ABOVE GRADE. Any story having it's finished floor surface entirely above grade, except that a basement shall be considered as a story above grade where the finished floor surface of the basement is one half (1/2) in height or four feet (4'), below the average grade of the adjoining ground.

5. Chapter 9, "Fire Protection Systems," is amended as follows:

a. Section 903, "Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems," of Chapter 9, "Fire Protection Systems," is amended as follows:

903.1 General. Automatic fire sprinkler systems shall comply with this section.

903.1.1 Alternative Protection. Alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems complying with section 904 shall be permitted when recognized by the applicable standard and approved by the Building Official.

b. Subsection 903.2, “Where Required,” of Section 903, "Automatic Sprinkler Systems," is amended as follows:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new and existing buildings and structures shall be provided in the use groups described in Table 903.2 of the International Building Code.

TABLE 903.2
REQUIRED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY USE GROUP

Automatic Fire Suppression Systems Use Group	
A, E, H	All
I, R	All
B, F, M, S, U	Over 2000 s/f
Note: In addition to the above table, other uses or conditions identified by this Code may require the installation of additional fire protection systems.	

Exception:

1. One and two-family dwellings.
2. Day-care homes which receive no more than 8 children under the age of 12 (including the provider’s own children) and which do not have any outside employees shall not be required to have fire sprinklers.

d. Subsection 907.2, “Where Required – New Buildings And Structures,” of Section 907, “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems,” is amended as follows:

907.2 Where required – buildings and structures. An approved automatic fire alarm system installed in accordance with the provisions of this Code, Table 907.2, and NFPA 72 shall be provided in buildings and structures in accordance with Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.23 and provide occupant notification in accordance with Section 907.6, unless other requirements are provided by another section of this Code.

A minimum of one manual fire alarm box shall be provided in an approved location to initiate a fire alarm signal for fire alarm systems employing automatic smoke detectors, fire detectors or water-flow detection devices.

TABLE 907.2

Fire Alarm Systems Use Group	
A, E, H	All
I, R	All
B, F, M, S, U	Over 1000 s/f
Note: In addition to the above table, other uses or conditions identified by this Code may require the installation of additional fire protection systems.	

Exception:

1. One and two-family dwellings.
 2. Day-care homes which receive no more than 8 children under the age of 12 (including the provider’s own children) and which do not have any outside employees shall not be required to have monitored fire alarm system.
6. Chapter 34, “Existing Structures,” is amended as follows:
- a. Subsection 3402.1, “Definitions,” of Section 3402, “Definitions,” is amended by adding the following:

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE. Structures located within the unincorporated areas of DuPage County will be considered to be of historical/architectural importance if they meet the following criteria:

A structure is listed on the National Register of Historical Places, or

A structure is listed on the Illinois Register of Historic Places, or

A structure is at least fifty (50) years old and meets one of the following criteria:

- a. Unique Architecture.

To be considered architecturally unique, a structure must meet at least one of the following characteristics:

Physical features or traits that are fully integrated with the lines and massing of the overall style of the structure. (Add-on features that are not in keeping with the overall style will not make a structure architecturally important.)

It is specimen of its type or period of construction. Such a structure must be a major building of its type. (A structure is not architecturally important only if it is the only building of a type or style.)

It is the work of a master. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill.

b. Historic Event

A structure must be associated with an historic event or trend, and then it must retain historic integrity. The property's association with the event must itself be considered important as well. (Mere association with historic events or trends, in and of itself, does not qualify a structure as historically important.)

c. Persons With Historical Contribution

A structure must be associated with individuals who have made an important contribution to history. This association must be documented and demonstrably important in the local, state or national context.

CONVERSION TO CONDOMINIUM. A property which contains structures, excepting those newly constructed and intended for condominium ownership, which are, or have previously been, wholly or partially occupied before recording of condominium instruments by persons other than those who have contracted for the purchase of condominiums.

SECTION 3413 CONVERSION TO CONDOMINIUM

a. Section 3413, "Conversion to Condominium," of Chapter 34, "Existing Structures," is added to read as follows:

3413.1, "Compliance Alternatives." Where application of Section 3413 would create a significant detrimental impact on existing historic architecture and/or the nature of preservation, a detailed individual evaluation for that structure is to be conducted by the Building Official and/or designee. The evaluation shall be comprised of three (3) categories: fire safety, means of egress and general life safety, as it pertains to the proposed use and occupancy and meeting the intent of the Code.

3413.2, "Requirements For Conversions To Condominium." In the case of the conversion of an apartment building into condominium units, the County shall have the right to inspect the apartment building prior to the conversion to condominium units and require that each proposed condominium unit, as well as all common areas, comply with the current life safety, building and zoning codes and ordinances of DuPage County.

Life safety features shall include but are not limited to the installation of, or improvements to, the following:

1. Fire sprinkler system
2. Fire alarm system

3. Environmental barriers and accessibility
4. Exiting
5. Means of egress lighting

ARTICLE VII. INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE -2009

8-700: ADOPTION BY REFERENCE:

There is hereby adopted by reference, as if fully set out herein, that certain code known as The International Mechanical Code 2009 edition, together with the following additions, insertions, deletions and amendments hereinafter set forth.

1. Chapter 1, "Administration," is deleted in its entirety.
2. Chapter 2, "Definitions," is amended as follows:
 - a. Subsection 201.5, "Conflicting Definitions," of Section 201, "General," is added to read as follows:

201.5 Conflicting Definitions. In the event any definitions(s) listed in Section 201 conflict with any definition(s) in any other DuPage County Code or Ordinance, such definition(s) shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those Codes or Ordinances.
3. Chapter 9, "Specific Appliances, Fireplaces and Solid Fuel-Burning Equipment," is added to read as follows:
 - a. Section 928, "Outdoor Wood-Burning Furnaces," of Chapter 9, "Specific Appliances, Fireplaces and Solid Fuel-Burning Equipment," is added to read as follows:

SECTION 928

OUTDOOR WOOD-BURNING FURNACES

928.1 General. Outdoor Wood-burning Furnaces shall be listed, labeled and installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and with the conditions of the product listing. Factory-built wood-burning furnaces shall be tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 391, "Solid-Fuel and Combination-Fuel Central and Supplementary Furnaces."

928.2 Smoke Dispersion. To insure proper smoke dispersion the following chimney heights shall apply:

1. If located fifty feet (50') or less to any residence not served by the furnace, the stack shall be at least two feet (2') higher than the eave line of that residence.
2. If located more than fifty feet (50') but no more than one hundred feet (100') to any residence, the stack shall be at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the height of the eave line of that residence, plus an additional two feet (2').
3. If located more than one hundred feet (100') but no more than one hundred fifty feet (150') to and residence, the stack shall be at least fifty percent (50%) of the height of the eave line of that residence, plus an additional two feet (2').
4. If located more than one hundred fifty feet (150') but no more than two hundred feet (200') to any residence, the stack shall be at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the height of the eave line of that residence, plus an additional two feet (2').

928.3 Smoke produced by an outdoor wood-burning furnace shall not pose a nuisance to nearby residences when the furnace is installed on a lot located in a densely wooded area or area of uneven terrain.

928.4 Wood fuels. Wood fuels consumed in wood burning outdoor fireplaces shall support complete combustion. The burning of wood products that produce excess smoke due to high moisture content shall be prohibited.

924.5 Burning improper fuels. Only fuels approved by the manufacturer shall be used. The burning of trash, household garbage, paper, plastics, yard waste and flammable liquids is prohibited.

ARTICLE VIII. INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE 2009

8-800: ADOPTION BY REFERENCE:

There is hereby adopted by reference, as in fully set out herein, that certain code known as The International Property Maintenance Code 2009 edition, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as sponsored and published by the International Code Council, Inc., together with the following additions, insertions, deletions and amendments hereinafter set forth. ...

7. Chapter 8, "Referenced Standards," is amended as follows:

Delete any references to the International Code Council Electrical Code, International Plumbing Code, International Code Council Zoning Code and insert in lieu thereof: DuPage County Building Code.

ARTICLE IX. INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE 2009

8-900: ADOPTION BY REFERENCE:

There is hereby adopted by reference, as if fully set out herein, that certain code known as The International Fuel Gas Code 2009 edition, as sponsored and published by the International Code Council, Inc., together with the following additions, insertions, deletions and amendments hereinafter set forth.

1. Chapter 1, "Administration," is deleted in its entirety.

2. Chapter 2, "Definitions," is amended as follows:

a. Section 201, "General," of Chapter 2, "Definitions," is amended as follows:

201.5 Conflicting Definitions. In the event any definition(s) listed in Section 201 conflict with any definition(s) in any other DuPage County Code or Ordinance, such definition(s) shall have the meanings ascribed to them in those Codes or Ordinances.

ARTICLE X. INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE 2009

8-1000: ADOPTION BY REFERENCE:

There is adopted, as fully set out herein, those certain codes known as the International Fire Code 2009 edition, as sponsored and published by the International Code Council, with the following additions, insertions, deletions and amendments hereinafter set forth.

International Fire Code 2009 Edition

1. Chapter 1, "Administration," is deleted in its entirety.

3. Chapter 4, "Emergency Planning And Preparedness," is amended as follows:

a. Section 409, "Automated External Defibrillators," of Chapter 4, "Emergency Planning And Preparedness," is added to read as follows:

SECTION 409 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS (AED's)

409.1 General. The provisions of this section shall govern the requirements for AED's in new and existing commercial occupancies.

409.2 Where Required. An operational AED shall be installed in the following occupancies.

1. Where required by Illinois State Statute or other Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
2. Use Groups (A, E, I)
3. Use Groups (B, F, H, M) with an occupant load greater than 100 persons.
4. Use Group (R)

Exception: "R" use group structures classified as a single-family residence and not regulated elsewhere in this Code.

409.3 Compliance Required. It shall be the responsibility of the business owner to comply with Illinois Compiled Statutes Chapter 410 ILCS 4/and the provisions of this code.

409.4 Location of Devices. Device shall be located in the following areas.

1. At least one operational AED shall be provided in a location accessible to the general public.
2. Travel distance to an operational AED shall not exceed 200 feet in any direction.

409.5 Device Security. AED devices shall be housed in a protected cabinet equipped with a local Audio/Visual (A/V) device that will activate upon opening of the AED cabinet.

409.6 Signage Required. Signage as approved by the Building Official shall be provided in the vicinity of the main entrance to notify occupants that an AED is located on sight. Additional signage shall also be required in the immediate vicinity of any and all additional devices.

4. Chapter 5, "Fire Service Features," is amended as follows:

507.3.4 Modifications. Water supplies for fully sprinkled buildings shall meet the design standard NFPA 13, Standard For The Installation Of Sprinkler System (current edition). Where public water supplies are not available and the structure to be protected is less than fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet, Table 507.3.4.1 shall be used to determine minimum water supply size. Available water supply duration shall not be less than fifteen (15) minutes.

**Table 507.3.4.1
Minimum Tank Size**

Hazard Class	Water Supply Size
Light Hazard	2,000
Ordinary Hazard Group 1 and 2	3,000
Extra Hazard Group 1 and 2 as approved by Building Official	

5. Chapter 9, "Fire Protection Systems," is amended as follows:

a. Section 903, "Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems," of Chapter 9, "Fire Protection Systems," is amended to read as follows:

903.1 General. Automatic fire sprinkler systems shall comply with this section.

903.1.1 Alternative Protection. Alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems complying with Section 904 shall be permitted when recognized by the applicable standard and approved by the Building Official.

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Table 903.2 of the International Building Code and Table 903.2 of the International Fire Code.

**TABLE 903.2
REQUIRED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY USE GROUP**

Automatic Fire Suppression Systems Use Group	
A, E, H	All
I, R	All
B, F, M, S, U	Over 2000 s/f
Note: In addition to the above table, other uses or conditions identified by this Code may require the installation of additional fire protection systems.	

Exceptions:

1. Detached single family homes in "R" use group are not required to be sprinkled unless required by ordinance of the local Fire Department or Fire Protection District having jurisdiction.
2. Day-care homes which receive no more than 8 children under the age of 12 (including the provider's own children) and which do not have any outside employees shall not be required to have fire sprinklers.

c. Subsection 907.2, “Where Required – New Buildings And Structures,” is amended as follows:

907.2 Where required – buildings and structures. An approved automatic fire alarm system installed in accordance with the provisions of this code, Table 907.2, and NFPA 72 shall be provided in buildings and structures in accordance with Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.23 and provide occupant notification in accordance with Section 907.6, unless other requirements are provided by another section of this code.

A minimum of one manual fire alarm box shall be provided in an approved location to initiate a fire alarm signal for fire alarm systems employing automatic smoke detectors, fire detectors or water-flow detection devices.

**TABLE 907.2
REQUIRED FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS BY USE GROUP**

<u>Fire Alarm Systems</u>	
<u>Use Group</u>	
<u>A, E, H</u>	<u>All</u>
<u>I, R</u>	<u>All</u>
<u>B, F, M, S, U</u>	<u>Over 1000 s/f</u>
<u>Note: In addition to the above table, other uses or conditions identified by this Code may require the installation of additional fire protection systems.</u>	

Exception: One and two-family dwellings.